

NOV 12 1947

Approved For Release 1999/09/08 : CIA-RDP82-00457R001000250003-4

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

~~INTELLIGENCE REPORT~~

25X1A2g

COUNTRY Mexico/Spain/USSR

DATE: 25X1A6a

INFO. [REDACTED]

DIST. 22 October 1947

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

25X1X6

SUBJECT Results of Trip of Jose Mancisidor to Europe

25X1A6a

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

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1. Jose Mancisidor, prominent member of the Federacion de Organismos de Ayuda a los Republicanos Espanoles (FOARE), returned to Mexico 9 September from a trip to Europe during which he conferred with Communist leaders in Paris and Moscow. The trip was apparently paid for by the FOARE, but actually both the Russian and the Spanish Republican Embassies shared a large part of the expenses.
2. In Paris, Mancisidor paid a courtesy visit to Marcel Thorez and discussed Spanish problems with Dolores Ibarruri and Jacques Duclos. In Moscow, he was received by the President of the Supreme Soviet, Nikolai Shvernik. He had interviews with the following Spaniards: Jose Luis Salado, Eusebio Cimirra, Francisco Ciutat, Cesar M. Arconeda, Federico Pita, Joaquin Rodriguez, and Juan Planellas. He paid courtesy visits to the following writers: Alexander Deutsch, Yakow Nakarenko, Nikolai Antiseferov, Alejandro Kustov, and Nikolai Virta.
3. The following points were discussed in Paris: ways of bringing about a union of Spaniards in Latin America, especially Mexico, and using this as a center of activities for the Communist Party, or in case of difficulties, the FOARE; preparations for forming in Mexico the Negrinist group called Espana Combatiente; the continuation of the campaign against the ideas of Indalecio Prieto and his project of a plebiscite; the use of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL) and the Universidad Obrera to help in admitting Communist agents from Prague, Warsaw, or Paris (mostly Spaniards) as political exiles; the making of the next FOARE convention a means of uniting all the Spanish groups, with the exception of the Prietistas and the main Mexican popular movements; the continuance of pressure from the FOARE and Spanish groups in Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Argentina upon the United Nations to overthrow Franco.
4. In Moscow, Mancisidor received the following assignments: to continue informing on the pro-Franco Spanish groups and denouncing their actions, and to increase this work; to continue the fight to win Spaniards over to Communist ideas; to continue the propaganda and espionage work for the Russian Embassy in Mexico, for which Mancisidor is the contact with the FOARE; to solicit from the leftist groups in Mexico enough money to pay the expenses of the FOARE and the Spanish Communist Party (this implies that the Russian Embassy will stop economic aid to these groups in order to lessen the danger of discovery by the Rightist groups); to influence the FOARE to obtain money to help the Spaniards in France and, particularly, to bring them to Mexico; and to obtain supporters among all groups, even among the Catholics, for the Spanish Republic.
5. Mancisidor was scheduled to have conferences with Lombardo Toledano, Narciso

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Bassols, Victor Manuel Villaseñor, and Enrique Ramirez y Ramirez to inform them about his work in Europe. His assignment in respect to Lombardo Toledano and Bassols may possibly be to work with them to establish the Partido Popular, because, according to Mancisidor, this is of primary importance.

6. Following are some of the statements made by Mancisidor concerning the European situation:
- a. The Communist Party is extremely strong in France, and pro-Russian sentiment is growing in spite of British and American propaganda. At the same time, the power of Great Britain is waning, both in the material and moral fields.
 - b. In Italy, the Church has united with American democracy to fight against Communism and defend Franco.
 - c. Greece and Turkey do not constitute problems for Russia; the United States is using them only as objectives for anti-Communist agitation.
 - d. In Russia, the people are sure they will win the next war, even against the United States, because the distances and the rapid movement of the Red Army give them the advantage. The Russian Government leaders do not believe that the United States will go to war sooner than five years from now, and Russia will be well prepared at that time.

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